to the Post Office. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. SII COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS.

PAUL SEYMOUR.

PUBLISHER

1787, for forming the United States Constitution, that the slave trade was tolerated for twenty years, from the adoption of the constitution until the year 1808. We can hardly bring ourselves to credit the record of the facts, that a traffic which is now deted States, and punishable with death, (chap. 113, sec. 4, 1820, Laws U. S.) was engrafted on the Constitution of the United States, the charter of our liberties, and continued to deface it for twenty years. Thus tolerating, by a constitutional provision, a traffic which, in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, was denounced as a "piratical war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights changed into five new States, surpassing of life and liberty," in the persons of a disunit and unoffending people, and done "to keep open a market where MEN should be ple. bought and sold."

This denunciation against the King of catalogue of grievances contained in the Declaration of Independence, by the Con. to pieces from its own weight. gress of 1776, not from any love of the those who were in the Congress of 1776, were also in the Convention. And it is almost incredible, that those able patrious, who refused to compromise their own free-

clared in the Convention, that it "was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American cally precarious. character, to have such a feature in the Con-

Gen. Pinkney, of South Carolina, declared that if he and his colleagues were to sign the Constitution prohibiting the slave trade, it would not secure the consent of their constituents. "South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves

Mr. Rutledge said, if the Convention thinks these States "will ever agree to the untouched, the expectation is vain."

Col. Mason, an uncompromising friend of freedom from virginia, said, "this internal traffic originated in the avarice of British merchants. The British Government constantly checked the attempts of Virginia to put a stop to it. The present question concerns, not the importing States alone. but the whole Union. Maryland and Virginia, he said, had already prohibited the importation of slaves expressly. North Carolina had done the same in substance. All this would be in vain, if South Carolina and Georgia be at liberty to import .-

judgment of heaven on a country. As nations cannot be rewarded or punished in the next world, they must be in this. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects. Provother rights, now to be properly given up. "Mr. Dickinson considered it as inad-

national happiness would be promoted or tion ought to be left to the national government, not to the States particularly interested. He could not believe that the south ern States would refuse to confederate on the account apprehended."-Madison pa-

pers, vol. 3, p. 1390-1-2. that "no tax or duty should be laid on the migration or importation of such persons as the several States shall think proper to admit; nor shall such migration or importation be prohibited.

The section was finally referred to a com-

for twenty years.

Carolina and Georgia." in the Congress of 1787, the calls of the and of rendering it as lasting as the contiwestern people for slaves to improve their nent we inhabit.

gress, prohibiting slavery in all territory ernment; and an act was passed for the imwhich is now free, what is to prevent a traffic provement of the James river, during his atin slaves from the southern ports around tendance at the seat of government in Rich-Cape Horn to California, as cruel to the mond. He contemplated that Congress oppressed, as the African slave trade? Will would aid in carrying out the connexion the hardships of the voyage to those persons from the Ohio to the great lakes, to enhance be mitigated by the reflection that their the value of the public lands offered for chains are riveted according to the ordinan. sale. But the works within the bounds of ces of the Model Republic, and by those the then existing States, he contemplated, of the Bevelution-Their Views who profess the self-evident truth "that all would be accomplished under acts of the

From the New York Evening Post. Counts and Railrords-Their Influence in

Comenting the Union of the States. clared to be piracy by the laws of the Uni. pal portion of the territory beyond the Al. sing world-for indeed it may be so called, the limits of the Treaty of 1783, was a shall we acquire by it." wilderness. But enough was known of After visiting the States of New York

King, but from a disposition to compromise after an exhortation to the north and the be relied upon, it was not for want of pecuand yield to the slave interest. Many of south, the east and the west, to frown upon niary means. We pause for a reply. viz "The west derives from the east sup. dom, and stood out boldly on the platform plies requisite to its growth and comfort; convenient, inexpensive, and highly effect. of "Liberty or Death," should be ready to and what is perhaps of still greater conse- ive motive power can be obtained from make concessions in regard to the "sacred quence, it must, of necessity, owe the secure xyloidine, or gun-cotton. He crowns this rights of life and liberty, of a distant and enjoyment of the indispensable outlets for discovery by another, which he declares he unoffending people," and to give a constitutional endorsement of the slave trade for and future maritime strength of the Atlantic dering the first efficacious-nothing less twenty years. And this too, after a full side of the Union, directed by an indissolu. than a miraculous principle by which rapid ble community of interests, as one nation.

Any other tenure by which the west can hold this easential advantage whether dediscussion, and exposition of this execrable ble community of interests, as one nation, locomotion is obtained without any sort of Luther Martin, the Attorney General of hold this casential advantage, whether de- been engaged in constructing an engine and from its own separate strength, or with any foreign power, must be intrinsi.

The purchase of Louisiana was strenudangerous to the stability of the Union.

Instead of witnessing any of the direful plan, unless their right to import slaves be as ready to discard the proposition of Burr,

The western people are already calling out especially of binding that part of it which with a steam engine of about two and a for slaves for their new lands; and will fill lies immediately west of us, to the middle half horse power, on the above principle, that country with slaves, if they can be got States." "The western settlers, I speak answered admirably; but while these experbrough South Carolina and Georgia. Sla- now from my own observations, stands, as iments were going on I made a further disvery discourages arts and manufactures .- it were, upon a pivot. The touch of a covery, and this last one is verging almost The poor despise labor when performed by feather would turn them any way. Until the on a miracle. The most prominent features whites, who really enrich and strengthen a they looked down the Mississippi; and they sion of carriages on railroads, and on comcountry. They produce the most pernicious looked that way for no other reason than mon roads, will be now effected without effect on manners. Every master of slaves because they could glide gently down the engines, steam, fire, water, magnetism, air, which is due to you in the event—congratulations because they could glide gently down the engines, steam, fire, water, magnetism, air, which is due to you in the event—congratulations not for the blood which has been they for that my is born a petty tyrant. They bring the stream; and because they have no other or animal power, and propelling of ships means of coming to us but by a long land without either of the above means, sails, or

transportation through unimproved roads." paddles, or any propellers whatever." It was reserved for the State of New York, on its own resources, after soliciting idence punishes national sins by national the co-operation of other States and the Union, and being denied, to accomplish the eastern brethren had, from a lust of gain, great work of furnishing the western peoembarked in this nefarious traffic. As to ple with a safer and better channel to marthe States being in the possession of the ket, than was afforded by their British per cent. The average speed of the pasright to import, this was the case with many neighbors. The system of canals, which commenced about twenty five years since, He held it essential in every point of view, and the more recent improvements by railthat the general government should have roads, are producing all the beneficial repower to prevent the increase of slavery." sults which Gen. Washington anticipated, "by applying the cement of interest, to missible, on every principle of honor and bind all parts of the Union together." The selety, that the importation of slaves should constant intercourse between the people of be authorised to the States by the Constitu- the west and our own, through the canals tion. The true question was, whether the and railroads, creates and keeps up a community of interest, and begets a kindly feelimpeded by the importation; and this ques- ing, which will not yield to any efforts to

Whilst we are the me people of the dollars annually for the products of their industry, and are receiving from them an equal sum for merchandise, tolls, and transportation; we not only "bind that rising world to our interests," according to the desire expressed by Gen. Washington, but

we are bound to theirs. Mr. Fulton, in 1808, writes as follows, in answer to a circular on internal improvements from Mr. Gallatin "Numerous mittee, and the matter was compromised by have been the speculations on the duration allowing the "infernal traffic" to continue of our Union, and intrigues have been practised to sever the western from the eastern There is a remark in the speech of Col. States. The opinion endeavored to be in-Mason, which shows the great importance culcated was, that the inhabitants beyond of adopting the ordinance of 1787, at the the mountains were cut off from the market time it was done. He says-"the western of the Atlantic States; and being remote people are already calling out for slaves for from the seat of government, they would their new lands; and will fill that country not enjoy their portion of advantages arising with slaves, if they can be got through South from the Union, and that sooner or later they must separate, and govern themselves." The ordinance prohibiting slavery in the "What stronger bonds of union can be interritory northwest of the Ohio, passed Con. vented, than those which enable each indigress on the 13th July, 1787, whilst the vidual to transport the produce of his in-Convention for framing a Constitution for dustry, twelve hundred miles for sixty cents the United States was in session. If the the hundred weight. Here then is a certain doctrine of non-intervention had prevailed method of securing the union of the States,

new lands, would have been responded to from South Carolina and Georgia, and the evils of slavery probably would have been entailed on the territory northwest of the Ohio instead of the Chip instead of the

men are created equal," and endowed by State legislatures. He detailed to the Gov. It was owing in a great degree to the their creator with the inalienable rights of ernor the measures which, in his judgment, threatening attitude assumed by South Carolina and Georgia, in the Convention of ness?"-N. V. Eve. Post.

would be adopted by the States of New York and Pennsylvania, "for acquiring a York and Pennsylvanis, "for acquiring a monopoly of the western commerce," adding at the same time, that he was not "for discouraging the exertions of any State to draw the commerce of the western country When the confederation of the original to its seaports. The more communications thirteen States was established, the princi- we open to it, the closer we bind that rilegheny mountains, and embraced within o our interests, and the greater strength

> the extent of this territory, the fertility of and Pennsylvania, Gen. Washington "exits soil, and the facilities of water commu-nication by its lakes and rivers, to satisfy rivers of Virginia afforded a more conveni-

Great Britain, was erased from the long by multiplying States, and covering so great taken such strong hold of the mind of

which he believes he has made; by which a from an apostate and unnatural connexion roads by xyloidine, on the following plan. Small quantities of xyloidine, are exploded successively into a copper recipient of a spheroidal form of thirteen inches in diamously opposed, particularly at the east, as eter, and one quarter of an inch strong in an acquisition hostile to their interests and metal. Each separate explosion is adequate to produce, by means of double cylinders, a complete revolution of the crank. The French Government. The documentians follows: consequences anticipated at the period re- object of the copper recipient is merely to ferred to, there grew up in the territory allow the intense gases thrown into it room orthwest of the Ohio, five States, of gigan. enough to expand, and thus to change their proportions, teeming with an industri. percussive intensity into a more gentle dyous, intelligent, and prosperous population, namic power, without in any way losing any of the quantity of that power. I can, or a western confederacy, as they were therefore, let out from that copper recipient prompt to defend themselves and their coun. as much of the gases, through a stop-cock, Indians in the war of 1812, and to answer to sixty, or one hundred and twenty pounds the call of their country in the more recent upon the square inch of the piston; moreconflict with Mexico. Instead of weaken, over, by the very heat accumulated in the ing the confederacy, the addition of these metal of the recipient, the gases are kept States has added immensely to its strength, up to their original strength; so that, the In a letter to the Governor of Virginia, longer the engine continues to work, the after the peace, Gen. Washington, who had greater the comparative economy of xyloivisited this State as far as Oswego, says dine, on account of the heat of the recipi-"I need not press the necessity of applying the cement of interest to bind all parts of keep up great expansion, and consequently A. DE ANDERS, G. PLACENTINI, C. CORNOLI, A. The Capitol, July 6. the Union together by indissoludle bonds, great power in the gases. . My experiments Spaniards threw difficulties in their way, of my last discovery are-that the propul-

> RAILROADS .- In Massachusetts there are 32 finished railroads, of an aggregate length of 1,047 miles, of which 217 miles erage of their dividends last year was 7 2-3 senger trains in Massachusetts has been 23.13 miles, and of the freight trains 12.35 miles per hour. In New York the average speed of the passenger trains has not exceeded 13 miles per hour, but is fast in-

ailroad, average dividends 3 1.2 per cent. in 1848, showing these works in New York to be vastly less profitable than in Massachusetts. But the roads, many of them are being relaid with and

In Vermont and New Hampshire, there are about 500 miles of railroad finished and

In Connecticut, there are 410 miles railroad. The average dividend last year was only about 2 per cent.

The number of miles of finished railroad throughout the Union is 6,500, and about as much more in progress, at an average cost of \$30,000 per mile.

In England there are 4,500 miles railroad, completed at an average cost of \$150,000 per mile, all of it with a double track. The gross receipts of the English railroads in 1848 were \$52,000,000; the nett income or dividend 4 1.4 per cent.

In England the average speed of the express trains is 45 miles per hour; this speed have been run at the rate of 65, and some more. The older our reads become, we will increase in speed, for we only want good tracks to equal England.—Scientific

Sudden Death.—Negro Charles, the faithful body servant of the President, and who accompanied him during the war with Mexico, died suddenly on Sunday morning at the Executive mansion. It was reported that his death was caused by shelers but on inquiry we learn that such was by cholera, but on inquiry we learn that such was not the case; and that the immediate cause was appoplexy. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and his health had been much impaired of late. He was much esteemed by the members of the President's family.—Washington Republic.

The Canadian Convention has decided on reco enteiled on the territory northwest of the Ohio, instead of having secured to its inhabitants that freedom and prosperity which they now enjoy.

The Consultant Convention has decided on recommending the permanent consolidation of the Provinces into a Federal Union. The address continuing these propositions is looked for with much anxiety. It has been determined by the citizens of kingston to address the Convention, expressing they now enjoy.

CONTROL MANAGED IN CONTROL OF THE CO

If a positive law is not passed by Con- Union, addressed himself to the State gov- ROMAN APPARES-PULL PARTICULARS. The Pronch in Rome.

Rome on the 6th:—
INMANITANTS OF BOMS 1—The general Commander-in-chief of the French army has named me governor of your eig. I assume this character with the firm intertion of seconding energetically, by all the means my power, he measures at ready taken by the General-in-chief to secure your tranquility and protect your persons and your property. Inhabitants of Rome I you want order, I will guarantee it to rou. Those who fatend to prolong your oppression shall find in me an infertible severity.

ROSTOLAN.

Rome, July 5. the General of Division.

The Pope, on receiving the keys of the Portess and San Pencramo gates of Rome, named a consmission that was to proceed to the Elernal City to arrange, with MM. de Corcelles and an Austrian agent, the mode of his return to Rome. The French, Belgian and Spanish Ministern have gone also to Rome for the same purpose.

The Constituent Assembly of Rome has been dissolved by force by the French. The Representatives had protested, and declared that the sitting was prorogued to was indefinite day.

The Constitutionale Romano, which had suspended in publication, has reappeared. M. de la Tour de Auvergne, accompanied by two secretaries, visited, on the 8th, all the public prisons, to ascertain it they contained political prisoners.

All the Prench authorities refused to cive them any promise or grantantee as to the proper and the proper in the proper of the people. The reach which had suspended in publication, has reappeared that the sitting was prorogued to was indefinite day.

The Constitutionale Romano, which had suspended in the public prisoners.

All the yountained continued to proper the proper in the restoration of the Pontifical Government.

The following description of the state of Roma satisfaction of the Hely Father on learning the assignment to the property of the property in the INHABITANTS OF HOME !-- The general Com

any longer.

The aspect of Rome is now more dressy and joyless than it was at any time even of the siege.—
The shops have been generally closed since the
beginning of the week, and are even now only partially open. It is a strange sight to see the troops, who but yesterday tought so obstinately

The following is the protest of the Munipality of of Gen. Oudinot stating that the Municipality had still it shows that some public spirit is felt, and that all public bodies are not in the hands of the

S. P. Q. R. municipal representatives have taken no part in the measures published up to the present hour.—
They remain, however, at their posts, solely with the intention of not abandoning their fellow citizens at this particular time. They will do so as long as it is possible to treat in a saltable manner the municipal interests, and to watch over them as far as may be in their power during these grave circumstances. Their object has been to fulfill the confidence reported in them by their election. They will still receive your complaints, they will place your demands near the authorities, and seek justice for you, and in every manner to the confidence of the confiden justice for you, and in every manner try to dimin-ish your suffering.

Romans, at this hour you are called on to display

your great qualities; exercise them in the hop that more fortunate moments are at hand.

7. STURDINETTI, Senator, G. LENATI, T. GALRO-

many means of annoying he French troops are re-sorted to. The foreign free corps all disbanded,

portunity to express to you my sentiments of puternal affection, and the annuace that I continually offer purpers to the Almighty for you, for the French army, for the Government, and for all

gaeta, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, P. P. IX. stant. The deceased, Patrick King, John Sweetens, July 5. (signed) PIUS, PI

night, humbly to implore His drvine assistance but we fear that he will one day punish, by some

F. P. Sunton, Dies.

and the facilities of water communication by its takes and rivers, to satisfy the sagacious minds which had achieved the sagacious mind It is said that the number of troops who have recognized the "French military authority" is by no means so great as has been represented by General Ondinot, and that fully one-half of those in the service of the Republic have refused to serve dountry shall be more ferrent; as to my affection

be told to every soldier, that my gratitude is un-bounded. My prayers for the prosperity of your dountry shall be more fervent; as to my affection for the French, it would become stronger the ad-ded with a smile) if it were possible. I should be happy, colonel, to give you personally a proof of my especial esteem. The colonel answered that the would be happy if his Holiness would deign to give him and his wife a token of his affection.—

"Here," and the Holy Father, immediately size. 'Here,' said the Holy Father, immediately giving him a magnificent chaplet with exquisite grace, there is for your pious wife; and here is something tor the brave soldier. The Pope, saying these words, gave him the insignize of the order of St.

eent by Gen. Ondinot, returns a very civil answer,

The swellth of July was distinguished in Ireland. thinking it meet to fight and kill, because on that day fighting and killing were done by some of their very remote ancestors. The following is a con-

The grounds of Lord Koden (Tollymore park) had been appointed as the rendervous of the sur-tounding Orangemen, and one body was to pass a noted place called 'Dolly's Bre,' some distance from Castlewellan, in the County Down. Here an encounter took place, which led to fatal results.

of the utmost excitement and terror. One account says that four of the Orange party are severely wounded, though none killed, and about thirty of the Riband party several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads in the vicinity and through the mountains, but were conveyed away during the night.

and the injuries done to the church. It is for that, dear sons, that you should persevere more than ever in praying to the Lord to turn his indignation from the Christian world, and to establish peace and tranquility. And we give you tenderly, and from the bottom of our heart, to you and to your fellow-citizens, the apostolic benedletion, as a prenage of the divine protection, and as a testimony of the lore which we been toward you.

Done at Gaets, the 10th of June, in the third of our Pontificite.

(Signed)

PIUS, P. P. IX.

Cardinal Piccolini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome, from Gaeta, on the 9th. The lattest frem Rome.

Cardinal Piccolini and the Apostolic Palace. Preparations are making at Rome, which led to the impression that Pius IX is expected soon to return to the Qtirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that plane. The French are doing all they can, distributeing money, Ca., to get up a cry in his favor, but in vair. The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance, to do duty conjointly with the French are all leaving, and the whole force remaining now amounts to less than 1,000 men. Of these, many were anxious to leave, but General Oudinot would not give conges. The Pope's engineers having been saked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred

The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following letter from John Tyler, which may interest some of our readers who remember

SHERWOOD FOREST, July 16,1849. I have been highly gratified to learn that your course on the Hungarian question has been so entirely in consonance with my own feelings, although I have taken no occasion heretofore to express them. That noble people are entitled to the deepest sympathy of every lover of his race; and if they ultimately succeed they will have done more for the cause of humanity than has been achieved since our revolution. What prudence

better than demons. Acts disgraceful to the storist agonof, the world signalize their smallest victories. Villages sacked and plundered; the noblest of the people marked out for disgraceful executions and women of the first class exposed in their persons, and subjected to the scotting; such are the account that reach using as a people, we can give no aid in arms and men to the Hungarians; but is one of the community of outloss, we have a right to enforce and a duty to perform. We are interesteding and adjust to perform. We are interesteded in seeing that the rules which civilization has prescribed for the conduct of war shall be observed by nations at war. When Austria subjects to the scourge, women of worth and character. barbarity it becomes our duty, so it is that of every June. They exhibited, it is said, most cheering civilized State, to protest against such proceed symptoms of the growing disposition of the ings; and, if your protest is unavailing, to mani-fest our displeasure by withdrawing all diplomatic intercourse. The United States should not be left others. This would not be taken part in the struggle of Europe—no stepping out our sphere of neutralnterests of all nations are alike involved. What pinions for your deliberation and reflection. In the war which Russia is waging for the maintenance of despotic principles, the course France has greatly disappointed me. The o way in which she can save her own soil from the tread of the Cossack, is to meet him on the northern confines of Hungary. Such, at this distance from the scene of action, and with the lights around me, appears clearly to be her duty and true inthe warid, when at the head of foreign affairs, was correct: "France would not interfere in the affairs of other states, but she expected other states to be governed by the same laws." Such was the substance of his declaration, and it was wise. The Church to China, whose health compelled him great struggle has now commenced between of action, we can only offer up our prayers for the

Derinitions. Allopathy. That mode of med

Eclectic. One of a sect of physicians who se-

Ho-me-op-a-thy-ho-me-op-a-thist-path-ic-ho-me-o-path-i-cal-ly.

post-office, and that I will be happy to hear from any and all of them, and to see any of them around my own fireside. I will further state that I was lately married to one Nancy Wilborn, whom I am free to say will pase in any crowd.

mammy proved by its hieroglyphics to be at least two thousand years of age. In examining the mammy, after it was unwrapped, he found in one of its enclosed hands a unberous or builbus root.—

He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could lest, and he therefore took that a back as long as a fence ran, and thin as a shad.

Sizan of the 2d says:

The Kansas left St. Joseph on the 30th ult.

The cholers had disappeared at all the towns along the river, with the exception of Independence, Jefferson city, and Harman, at each of which a tew cases continued to be reported. Along the whole river the inhabitants were returning from the interior, and business was beginning to revive.

There is however, very little produce waiting

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.-There has been some controversy among the religious papers respecting their relative ages. Two or three-not keeping before their eyes the admoution that the first may be last and the last first-have stoutly contended for priority. The Pittsburgh Dispatch gives the honor to Rev. Mr. Andrews, and furnishes the following item respecting him:--

Rev. Mr. Andrews, in reply to the query of the Boston Chronotype, as to who star the Boston Chronotype, as to who started the first religious newspaper, informs us that he commenced the Recorder in 1814, but was previously (in 1812) connected with, or a contributor to, the Evangelical Record, which was published in Lexington. Ky. The venerable Father has sent us fries of each of these published cations, together with a copy of the Scriptures which he informs us was presented by his father, and is the only copy he possessed until after his ordination; it was printed in 1649, and has been handed down from father to son ever

tian Times says:-

"The Synod of the National Church in Berne held its annual sittings during the last week of symptoms of the growing disposition of the Bernese clergy to emancipate themselves from the trammels of efficial reating. In no canton of German Switzerland, except Baleville per-haps, is there so much real and enlightened piethat of Berne. Hence arises an increasing con-Church, and of the creation of new channels of religious activity. These ministers, feeling the ancient bulwarks of official religion, and even of social order, giving way under their feet, deliberated seriously upon the establishment of a home mission, such as was proposed for the North of Germany by the assembly at Wirtemberg, to be conducted by plous laymen as well as ministers, and to be wholly irrespective of State endowment and protection. The mat-ter has as yet proceeded no further than mere deliberation; whatever comes of it, the propo-sal, by the official organs of the Establishment, to institute a systematic evangelisation upon the voluntary principle, and accept the services of laymen, is a most unprecedented as well as significant phenomenon.

MISSIONARY RETURNED .- The Rev. H. Hiekock, Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal The fale of centuries is involved on Tuesday, in the ship Cygnet. One of his At his distance from the scene colleagues, Rev. Mr. Collins, had been dangerously iil, but had recovered.

Cotswold Sheep.

county to that State, is highly prized for both the

The wool of the Cotswold sheep is that chiefly used in Europe now for the manufacture of mou tine de lames. It is of long fibre, very strong and ane enough for the purpose for which it is used. we observe, are now on foot in Washington coun ty, Pennsylvania, and Muskington county, Ohio. from Col. Ware a reply, which communicates

of sheep.

Col. W. states that the flesh of this sheep, the age of one year, is so highly valued by butchers, that they will not buy even the Southdown or their shambles when they can get this. At he age of four years, they give the preference to he meat of the Southdown. The fleeces of the Cotswoid vary from 6 lbs for sucking ewes, to 18 the for large wethers. And the Zanesville Gazetie says: - We have now before us a certificate agned by John Reed, certifying that on the 23d of May last, he sheared eighteen pounds and three quarters of wool from one of

The following is an extract from Col. Ware's letter to Mr. Hoge; 'You will see the demand for my sheep has been and is over a wide extent of country. I expect a heavy draft will be made from my flock this spring or summer by Kentucky; if she does not take all I can spare. I fancy I am the only person in the United States who has gone to the expense of imnow be received in this county as a present to mand has two muttons to exhibit this year at the Royal Fair weighing now four hundred pounds

Editory-There is nothing like the attention bestowed upon the breeding of and road horses that there should be. I have occasionly seen match horses, with which one could plow two acres easily in a day, and do appearance, in a buggy or carriage, performing their nine or ten miles an hour without much fa easy under the saidle. Such animals, however are rare; yet they should not be, for with proper attention bestown upon the breeding of horses farmers might generally as easily pronow pervade the country, and are hardly worth the cost of rearing. If one half the attention that has been given to the tearing of the race horse, had been devoted to the ros might have been accomplished. For stock in the place of the little piney woods study now preva-

He was interested in the question how long vegetable life could last, and he therefore took that toberous root from the mummy's hand, planted it in a sunny soil, allowed the rains and dews of heaven to descend upon it, and in the course of a few weeks, to his astonishment and joy, the root burst forth and bloomed into a beautiful dahlia.

From uprax Missours.—The St. Louis Repab

We don't want a horse with a head as large as a flour barrel; legs as large as mill posts; a back as long as a fence rail, and thin as a shad. We want a horse fourteen or fifteen hands high, with a small head and short back and rump; never mind if it is drooping nor if his nib touch his hip bone, with a small clean leg, that when he lifts it you can see the frog and foot, and when he muts the foot down, it will be part the when he puts the foot down, it will be past the track of the fore foot. Not short steps that you can travel in the shade of an oak tree all day,

Lefterson city, and Harman, at each of which a tew cases continued to be reported. Along the whole river the inhabitants were returning from the interior, and business was beginning to revise. There is, however, very little produce waiting shipment, and but a small proportion of the new wheat crop was coming in. In Boone and the adjacent counties, the yield is said to be less than a half crop, but in the vicinity of Weston and St. Joueph, and even higher up the river, the harvest was very full, and the grain of a superior quality.

transgression of it by him. But the few was tracked engiving them elepsentary anticoction, and man cay, if they can, tracked, even enters, for I more transground, and, as the mester kept his slave lines them perform on certain igstruments. he brancance of the sew wheth was violated, | "It may be said that there is but little show | Lanascon, Ky.